12. Maintenance of land records and boundary marks.—Though a staff for the maintenance of land records under the control of the Revenue department had been organised towards the close of 1082, very little progress was made during the year in maintenance work, for the reason that the maintenance work was already much in arrears in the settled taluks and the staff therefore found itself practically helpless. Further, the staff had to be detailed for special duty for several months in connection with the survey of the Kannan Devan Hills. Survey schools were, however, held by the land records staff in 25 taluks and 435 revenue subordinates were trained in survey. Of these subordinates, 156 had to be remanded for further training. A survey class was held in Trivandrum for the training of Tahsildars and 8 of the latter underwent the course.

13. Settlement.—The operations of the Settlement department extended over 13 taluks, of which Kottarakara and Pathanapuram were completely settled during the first quarter of the year and the new taxes were also introduced in them during the year. Of the remaining 11 taluks, six taluks, namely, Kunnathur, Kottayam, Ettumanur, Vaikom, Shertalai and Parur, were completed by the close of the year. The new taxes in these six taluks will however come into force only during the current year. The settlement of the villages of Peermade and Periyar in the Changanacherry taluk, which had been lost sight of during the general settlement of that taluk, and of certain portions of the Kanjirapalli village, which had been wrongly included in the Vanjipuzha Edavagai, was also closed during the year. The increase of revenue due to settlement, in the eight taluks and the villages mentioned above, is estimated by the Peishkar at Rs. 2,55,230.

The operations in the remaining five taluks of the State were in different stages of progress when the year closed. The settlement of *cherikkals* was in its early stages in the taluks of Kottayam, Thiruvalla, Changanacherry and Chengannur, and it was pushed on in the taluks of Meenachil, Moovattupuzha and Thodupuzha. The settlement work in Anjenad was commenced in the beginning of 1083, and it had advanced to the issue of rough pattas when the year closed.

On the last day of the year, registration work and the field work in regard to assessment had been completed throughout the State, except in regard to *cherikkals*. The change of policy in regard to settlement operations, made by His Highness' Government more than three years ago, has amply justified itself by the result. There is every reason to hope that the settlement, in all its stages, would be over before the end of 1085. On account of the reduction of work, two of the parties were disbanded during the year, with the result that, at the end of the year, we had only one Deputy Peishkar and three Assistant Peishkars, as against two Deputy and five Assistant Peishkars (including the Assistant Peishkar in charge of the Central Office) at the beginning of the year.

14. Agriculture.—A separate department of agriculture was organised during the last quarter of the year 1083. Dr. Kunjan Pillai, who had returned duly qualified in Agricultural Science, after taking the degrees of B. Sc. and Ph. D. in the Universities of Edinburgh and Liepzig respectively, was placed at the head of the new department, with the designation of "Director of Agriculture." The Agricultural Farms at Trivandrum and at Quilon and the Veterinary Hospital at Trivandrum were placed under the control of the Director. The Director was

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